

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
IN HONGKONG, SC., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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[1351]

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[846]



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NOTICE

THE Undersigned, CHAN MUI SAN, who for more than forty years was Partner in and Manager of The SUN SHING Firm of No. 90, Queen's Road Central, has now Retired from all connection with the said Firm and has Opened his Own House at No. 23, Stanley Street, where he is Transacting Business in the same lines as formerly.

CHAN MUI SAN,
23, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1910. [1344]

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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DAILY PRESS OFFICE, Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [1316]

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1345

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 9TH, 1910.

THERE must be reasons, we imagine, other than the recent death of his wife for H.E. TANG SHAO YI wishing to resign the Presidency of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. He entered office but a few weeks ago apparently with plans of his own for enhancing the efficiency of that department of the Government, and firmly resolved not only to accelerate the many important projects in hand, but also, to aim at a further development of the railway system so as to embrace the outlying dominions of the Empire—Mongolia, Tibet and Kokonor. Reports in the native press recently have spoken of the Minister gathering from the provinces the data for the compilation at the end of the year of a report covering the whole field of the Empire's means of communication—posts, telegraphs, railways and steamship navigation.

All unexpectedly the announcement comes from our Peking correspondent that TANG SHAO YI has sent in his resignation. The reason for this action is not stated.

Can it be that this enlightened and progressive statesman is finding his efforts so obstructed at every turn by the reactionaries in the Government circle as to make his position intolerable? TANG SHAO YI's appointment to this responsible post a few weeks ago was hailed with much satisfaction by all who recognised his pre-eminent qualifications for the position. Not

only is he a statesman gifted with more than average ability; he has had considerable experience; he has travelled in India, in America, and in Europe, and his mind is stored with considerable knowledge of the business of his department. His early training was received under YEN SHIH KAI. In 1906 the Government recognised his diplomatic ability by appointing him as Special Envoy to negotiate with the Government of India the Tibet Convention, which was subsequently ratified at Peking. Two years later he was again appointed Special Envoy to proceed to the United States to thank the Government for waiving part of the Boxer indemnity, and he was directed at the same time to study the currency systems in Europe and America with a view to the reform of the currency in China. He prepared a valuable report on the subject, and for some undisclosed reason the Throne found no further employment for his talents for upwards of eighteen months. He was then called from Hengshian to Peking to fill the Presidency of the Board of Communications, of which a few years before he had been Senior Vice-President. As Director-General of both the Shanghai-Nanking and the Lu-Han railway, he must have acquired experience of great value in these days when the business of the Board of Communications is so largely concerned with railway developments. The Throne, our correspondent telegraphs, has refused to accept the Minister's resignation and has granted him only a month's leave.

It will be hoped that nothing more will be heard of TANG SHAO YI's desire to resign, though if the causes prompting it are as we surmise, the obstructive tactics of the reactionaries about the Throne, he will need the REGENT's undisguised support if he is to accomplish the task which an enlightened President of the Board of Communications must plainly see lies before him. His request to be allowed to resign, following so soon upon the virtual reduction in rank of Admiral SAX, the most capable naval expert China possesses, tends to confirm the fear that the reactionary element of the Court is again acquiring a power fatal to that solid progress and advancement which the events of the past twelve or eighteen months have led the world to expect.

The French mail of the 8th November was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

Lady May is to open a sale of work on the grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 p.m.

For dredging for coal in the man-of-war anchorage Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday fined a campan-man \$20 or two weeks' imprisonment.

A company has been organised in Manila to engage in the fishing industry in Philippine waters on a large scale. Two 250 tons steam trawlers of the latest type have been ordered by the company.

On Wednesday Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth arrested three Chinese on a sloop with 450,000 of prepared opium in their possession. They were charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday, convicted, and each defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$500.

The Chinese woman, 24 years of age, jumped off Blake Pier on Wednesday night with the intention of committing suicide. The immersion made her scream, and Constable Kielle, who was on duty in the vicinity, landed her on the steps of the pier and took her to the Central Station. She was removed to hospital, and will be charged before a magistrate in the course of a few days.

Whilst a German gentleman who resides at 14, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, was absent from his house a European called and told the Chinese boy he was a friend of the master's.

The boy allowed him to enter and take a seat, and while he proceeded with his work the unknown European went to the master's bedroom,

gathered together all the money and jewellery he could lay his hands on, and departed unobserved. The police are looking for him.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday night fire broke out in a two-story building at 29, Nallath Lane. The outbreak occurred in a loft above the shop on the ground floor which was stocked with joss sticks, papers and crackers. The Wan Chai section of the Fire Brigade promptly responded to the alarm, and within half-an-hour had extinguished the fire. The damage by fire and water is estimated at \$300, but the stock was covered by insurance.

We have received from Mr. Mee Cheung and also from Mr. A. Fong the well-known Hongkong photographer specimens of excellent photographs taken at the opening on Monday of the first portion of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway. Practically identical photographs have been taken by both firms. One gives a fine view of the imposing station building at Canton, with the official chairs in the foreground, another shows the engine and train beautifully decorated with flowers, a third is a group of officials and guests, and the fourth is a reproduction of the scene at the station platform.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

[REUTER'S SPECIAL POLITICAL SERVICE]

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

PEKING, December 8th. The Assembly hopes to see instituted some form of representative government prior to the adjournment, which has been postponed to January 21st.

The Government is seriously considering the subject.

[FROM THE "CHUNG HOI SAN PO"]

THE LIKIN TAX.

PEKING, December 8th. A private meeting of the National Assembly has decided to advise that the likin tax be abolished and that the Custom duties be increased. The proposal has been brought before the Throne and the Board concerned has been ordered to take the matter into consideration and present their report on the subject.

THE QUEUE.

PEKING, December 8th. It is reported that Imperial sanction has been given to a memorial recommending that the queue should be dispensed with next year.

It is insisted that all clothing is to be made of Chinese material.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

5,000 AGAINST 300.

LONDON, December 8th.

It is reported from Paris that five thousand followers of the Sultan Nassalit of Wadai attacked three hundred of Lieut.-Colonel Moll's Rifles on November 9th near Trigole.

After severe fighting the enemy were repulsed.

Of the Moslem troops, the Sultan of Tadjedadin and six hundred men were killed, and the Sultan of Wadai was wounded.

Of the British forces, Lieut.-Colonel Moll, three other officers and forty men were killed, and four officers and sixty-nine men were wounded.

ABDUL HAMID'S WINDFALL

LONDON, December 8th.

The Supreme Court of Germany has ordered the Imperial Bank to pay Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, his deposit amounting to \$600,000. It is understood that Abdul Hamid was the ostensible plaintiff, but that the Turkish Government was the real plaintiff.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, December 8th.

The trade returns for November show an increase in imports amounting to £2,479,901 and the exports an increase of £4,282,686.

SYNDICAT DU YUNNAN.

The report for the period ended June 30 states that, as laid out in the last report, the board felt it their duty to represent energetically to the authorities the nature and extent of the infringement of the company's rights, and to subsequently the board recalled Mr. Collins and had many conferences with him, with the result that it was decided, in conjunction with the Société d'Exploitation de Lin-Ngan to despatch him to Yunnan-fu, where the Syndicate is in active negotiations with the authorities. After examining a mine it was decided to enter into negotiations with the proprietor; no sooner had this occurred than five members of the proprietors' family were seized and imprisoned. Mr. Collins is still actively engaged at Yunnan-fu in forwarding the interests of the Syndicate, and the board are pleased to report that the outlook in the direction of a solution of the difficulties is more favourable than has been the case for some time past.

We have received from Mr. Mee Cheung and also from Mr. A. Fong the well-known Hongkong photographer specimens of excellent photographs taken at the opening on Monday of the first portion of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway. Practically identical photographs have been taken by both firms. One gives a fine view of the imposing station building at Canton, with the official chairs in the foreground, another shows the engine and train beautifully decorated with flowers, a third is a group of officials and guests, and the fourth is a reproduction of the scene at the station platform.

MACAO AFTER THE REVOLT.

[BY AN OBSERVER]

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the revolt for the question to be asked—What have the agitators and disturbers of public peace achieved in Macao? It may be summed up in a few words—a complete disorganisation of the arrangements for female education, and additional misery to the poor. The wretched instigators of the revolt have little reason to be pleased with the result of their work. Let me briefly review the situation. In the first place, they have weakened public confidence in the loyalty of the rank and file of the garrison. Though the military appears to be quiet now, can the local Government count on them in an emergency? Can the Commanders in all circumstances guarantee the loyalty of the troops to the Government? These are questions that no one can satisfactorily answer, though it must be said, now that the men realise the far-reaching consequences of their recent adventure, there is reason to believe that they are unlikely to repeat it.

With regard to schools, the College of St. Roza do Lima—an institution that provided an excellent education for girls—is closed, and the children have now to remain idle at home. The majority of the mothers are unable to undertake the educational training of their children for reasons that are obvious. The consequence will be that the intellectual level of the girls here will soon be very low. The Macao families blame Mr. Constantino do Silva, editor of the *Verdejo*, for all this for he has been repeatedly insisting in his newspaper on the expulsion of the religious orders.

Let me now turn to the poverty prevailing in this Colony. There is here a street, by the name of "Rua do Azyo," which is inhabited by the poorest classes of the population. The houses belong to the Sta. Casa and no rent is charged for their occupation. These people are either decrepit or abandoned wives, or people who earn very small wages, and who have large families to maintain. The Jesuit Fathers used to distribute every Sunday free rations of rice to them, but with their departure the misery of these poor people has increased. Their condition has been aggravated by the expulsion of the Italian Sisters, as these good ladies used to shelter in their institute the children of the poor families who are now back in their shacks without food and without education. Now to complete this sad picture: The Santo Antonio Convent used to shelter about six hundred souls—foundlings, orphans, the blind, the maimed and the halt, as well as orphans. Under the direction of the Superiores, Mother Marcelli, who by the way was decorated by the Portuguese Government, these people used to be fed and clothed and made comfortable as far as the Sisters' resources permitted. Those who were physically capable of working used to be taught to work, and the children received suitable education. Now, after the recent troubles, out of the 30 Sisters there only remain 4 or 5. The resultant disorganisation may well be imagined. Many of the inmates were removed to Hongkong, others were sent to private families and the remainder are pretty well starving or subsisting on a little rice or congee water. The Convent was already in a bad way financially owing to the excessive number of inmates and meagre resources, but now absolute chaos prevails. May God have pity on those responsible for all this distress and widespread misery, and let us hope that the Portuguese Government will come to its senses and beg these good women to return.

It is absurd to think for a moment that lay people will be capable of as much self-denial as members of religious orders. Mercenaries will naturally look after their own interest first to the detriment of the institute under their charge. To work as Government employees and to work for the love of God with a lofty aim are as totally different as day is to night.

There is no alternative but to request these Sisters to return to the scenes of their former labours.

A DISORDERLY SEAMAN.

Thomas Jones, unemployed seaman, was charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in the Sailor's Home whilst drunk.

His Worship—Is that right?

Defendant—I don't remember anything about it. I had not touched drink for several days until yesterday and then, when I took a few, I went off my head right away.

You plead guilty to this charge?—Yes.

His Worship—Did he do any damage?

The Assistant Manager—No. He wanted to treat all hands, and when I sent him upstairs he came down again.

His Worship—Did he take much holding?

The Assistant Manager—Yes.

His Worship—Was he violent?

The Assistant Manager—Yes, he wanted to fight.

His Worship (to defendant)—What are you?

Defendant—A sailor.

His Worship—Out of a job?

Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—Have you been convicted of drunkenness before?

Defendant—Yes, once before.

Constable Grant—He came out of gaol last Saturday.

His Worship—What was that for: drunk and incapable or drunk and disorderly?

Defendant—Only drunk.

His Worship—Well, that won't do, you see.

You will be sent to the House of Detention, and when you have got a job you can get out again.

Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—You are fined \$5 or ten days imprisonment.

SHAMEEN NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

7th December.

THE WEATHER. The weather conditions during the past week have been very variable. From the 23rd ult. until the 2nd inst. the average temperature registered 70 deg. F. A very rapid fall occurred on Friday last, and since that date the readings have been in the vicinity of 50 deg. F. The low temperature being accompanied by a keen N.E. wind and some rain, the conditions are anything but comfortable.

ST. ANDREW'S DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves, of Taikoo Hong, gave a dance to celebrate St. Andrew's Day. Some fifty guests spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening, everything going off with great éclat.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have returned to Shameen after a holiday in the Homeland.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Motz, of Sui Ki Hong, have arrived on the honeymoon trip from home.

Dr. Rössler, the Consul General for Germany at Canton, has gone for a trip through Yunnan via Haiphong and Nanci. It is Dr. Rössler's intention to make the return journey overland from Langson (

SPORTING NOTES.

Only one decisive result was obtained in League cricket last Saturday, and that one was quite a foregone conclusion. The R.E. only made a draw out of their meeting with the Hongkong Cricket Club when with ordinary luck they ought to have gained the points. Of the Kowloon-Rommants match the same cannot be said. The scores certainly indicate a very even contest. The Police in meeting Craigengowran could scarcely hope for a win, but it was not expected that they would make such an indifferent showing as to be all dismissed for 36. The only man to reach double figures was Pitt, and he was caught at ten. Craigengowran ran up 223, for seven wickets, of which number Carvalho contributed 96.

The analysis now reads:

	H.K.C.C.	Rommants	Police	R.E.	Yorks	W.R.E.	Police	R.G.A.	Civil Service	Yorks
Remnants	W	D	L	W	W	W	R			
H.K.C.C.	L	—	L	D	—	—	W			
Kowloon	D	—	W	D	L	W				
Craigengowran	—	D	—	D	W	L				
R.E.	L	D	W	D	—	—				
Police	L	—	L	L	—	L				
Civil Service	W	W	L	—	—	—				
R.G.A.	—	L	—	W	W	—				
Yorks	—	—	—	—	—	—				

The most interesting match to-morrow will be that between Yorks and the Police. The regimental team then makes its debut in League cricket, but its appearance the other day against the Garrison, whom they beat by thirteen runs, suggests that they are a quantity which must be reckoned with before League honours are decided. The only other match is at Kowloon between the home team and R.G.A.

Practically for the first time this season last Saturday was a blank so far as football was concerned. The League had no fixtures for that date and the match set down, Civilians v. Navy, to be played in aid of the Bedford disaster relief fund, could not take place owing to another fixture having been arranged. It was unfortunate that such a clash of fixtures should have happened.

Though the Buffs have gone off with League honours, interest will still lie in the competition, as the best of the remainder has to be solved. The R.E. and the R.G.A. are the only two in the running, and the form of the sappers ought to bring them to the position of runners up. Five weeks will bring the fixture list to an end, and then we shall see the Shield competition under way. It should be exceptionally interesting this year in view of the large number of new combinations and players in the Colony. The Bedford is no more, but the Monmouth is now, the K.O.Y.L.I. is also new, and it is not unlikely that the Newcastle will be here in time to enter the struggle.

On Saturday next the H.K.C.C. are to play the Navy, this being the first match in the triangular League between the Navy, the Garrison and the H.K.C.C. The following will represent the H.K.C.C.: R.E. O. Bird, R. Hancock, H. Hanckok, W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, A. C. E. Elbrough, A. H. Young, A. A. Claxton, S. W. Payne, H. D. Sharpen and A. Other. Begin 145 p.m.

Rugby is claiming no little attention at present, and the opening of the triangular competition between the Club, Army and Navy on Saturday attracted a large crowd to the Club ground, where the home team faced the Navy. A good match resulted in a well merited win for the civilians by 14 points to three. The next match in the competition is between the Club and the Army. It will be played on Saturday, 17th inst.

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Club against H.M.S. Kent-duty, kick-off 5 p.m.—Full back, H. G. Hegarty; Three-quarters, J. C. Roberts, T. E. S. Robson, E. A. Godwin and Rev. Buryl; halves, T. Cocker and D. E. Donnelly; forwards, A. G. Ravenhill, C. F. Cunningham, J. Bell-Irving, A. Mardoch, A. Temperley, D. G. Chesham, E. H. Scott and H. W. Lester.

Bill Lewis arranged an attractive programme for his last boxing tournament, and a good attendance followed the progress of the many events. There is no doubt about the fact, however, that local sportsmen prefer to see the clever welterweight in the position of a principal rather than filling the rôle of referee. Bill is not at home in the latter job. There is so much of the fighter about him that he forgets himself, and if he does not keep his hands deep in his trousers' pockets, unconsciously his guard goes up in exciting moments of a fight. It did at the last tournament, and caused many of the spectators to smile.

There should be a record attendance in the City Hall on Christmas Eve when Lewis meets Parker, the Shanghai champion. Following his defeat of Sims, Parker has also disposed of Seaman Gilbey, and arrives at Hongkong unbroken. He will no doubt train at the V.R.C., where Roddie Standon, the Canadian boxer, is getting into form to meet Seaman Steer, the winner of the middleweight championship. Lewis is settling down to hard work with his sparing partner, Captain, and although he has taken on a big proposition in the clever Shanghai boxer, he will doubtless give a good account of himself.

Roddie Standon, the Canadian, as stated, is to prove his worth in a fifteen-round contest with Seaman Steer. If he gives a good account of himself in this fight Lewis will doubtless be ready to take up his challenge. From all accounts Standon is a clever pugilist, and there is little doubt that he will be matched with Lewis before long. Then we shall see a fight between two smart little men. Lewis has generally been seen battling for honours with middle and heavyweights. It will be a change to see him pitted against a man about his own weight.

OBSERVER.

BAZAAR AT THE CITY HALL.

The annual bazaar in aid of the Chinese orphans of the *Asile de la Sainte Famille*, promoted by the Mother Superior and Sisters, took place in the City Hall yesterday, and as usual attracted a considerable measure of support and patronage. There were eleven stalls, most of them laden with the fine specimens of needlework for which the institution is justly noted. The linen, lace, and embroidery work was shown to advantage, and naturally evoked much admiration, especially when it was remembered that some of the most beautiful specimens were wrought by the fingers of those who are infirm and of those who are blind. In addition to the fancy work, there were many useful articles, and the whole was of a nature to appeal to the fair sex. There was a good attendance in the afternoon, which included Lady Lugard and his Lordship Bishop Pozzi, and the business of buying and selling proceeded briskly. The stallholders and assistants were:

Refreshment Stall—Lady May and Misses May, assisted by Mrs. Eyres, Misses Eyres, Mrs. Koswijk, Miss Cunningham and Miss Wilkinson.

Toy Stall—Mrs. Lammert and Mrs. Soth, assisted by Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Wallace, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Soth, Miss Rodger, and Miss Harker.

American Stall—Mrs. Walker, assisted by Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Dayis, Miss Potts and Miss Hutton Potts.

French Stall—Madame Sire, assisted by Mrs. Von Wiser, Madame Thomas and Mrs. Harker.

German Stall—Mrs. Justi, assisted by Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Hoch, and Mrs. Becker.

No. 7 Stall—Mrs. Stabb, assisted by Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Saunders.

No. 8 Stall—Mrs. Looker, assisted by Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Ross and Miss Smyth.

No. 9 Stall—Mrs. Jordan, assisted by Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Harris and Miss Hooper.

No. 10 Stall—Mrs. Chamier, assisted by Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dodgson and Mrs. Hitchcock.

No. 11 Stall—Mrs. Bird, assisted by Mrs. Van Reus, Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. Hastings and the Misses Gordon.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PROJECT IN CHINA.

AN AMERICAN SCIENTIST DECLINES TO ASSIST.

The Manila *Cubano* correspondent at Washington sends to his journal a copy of the following letter sent by Professor Bailey Willis, the well-known geologist of the United States Geological Survey, in reply to an invitation to him to co-operate in the project of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for the foundation of a University in Central China.

"To J. Leslie Johnston, Royal Asiatic Society, London, England.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of May 5 relating to the University for China which is proposed under the United Universities' scheme reached me in South America, where for the time being I was unable to give it proper consideration. I beg to express my appreciation of your courtesy in addressing me on the subject, but must regret that it is quite impossible for me to take any active part toward furthering the enterprise.

This arises partly from the fact that I expect to be in Patagonia for some time to come, but more particularly from the conviction that it will be best for China in the long run if she works out her own salvation in educational matters. During my residence in China I became deeply impressed with the power and originality of the Chinese mind and also with the fact that it possesses characteristics which will lead me further to develop along lines of thought that are not wanting in our own thinking, but which are less potent with them. I refer to the well known differences between the philosophical mentality of the Chinese and the inventive ingenuity of the western people. There are broader reasons resting upon views which I hold as to the evolution of the human race and the certainty of survival of the highest intellectual and moral type, which it is desirable that an individual people like the Chinese should develop a civilization without interference on our part in so far as they themselves may find it advantageous to avail themselves of our learning. Having these views and having this basis for them, you will understand why I cannot accept your kind invitation to support the United Universities' scheme. —Very truly yours,

BAILEY WILLIS.

Washington, Oct. 29, 1910.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. coast of China, S. Japan and the Looches. It is rising over the N.E. coast of China.

The depression lying to the North of Japan yesterday is moving away over the Pacific. A second depression appears to be developing over the Pacific to the South of the Looches.

The high pressure area remains over the continent to the North of the Yangtze valley.

Fresh to strong monsoons may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong will fall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

(N. winds, fresh; Hongkong & Neighbourhood at first, improving later.

Formosa Channel strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARBOUR POLLUTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Hongkong, December 7th.

SIR.—From your report of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board meeting of December 6th, I see that the question of sewage disposal in connection with the pollution of the harbour again commanding the attention of the Government and the Board, as it inevitably must do in a city such as ours.

The advisability of permitting w.c.s. is governed by two considerations, viz.—

1. The supply of water for flushing purposes.

2. The objection to pollution of the harbour.

The former may be provided by private sources of supply, such as wells, or where necessary pay sufficient taxes to provide the necessary water without exceeding the quantity allowed, it may be supplied from the Government mains.

It is with the second consideration that I wish to deal, the pollution of the harbour. This may be entirely avoided by the employment of bacteriological purification of the sewage.

The main principles of this system are as follows:—Sewage contains bacteria which are capable, under proper conditions, of peptising solid organic matter; or in other words preparing it by a process comparable to that of digestion, for its final disintegration. These conditions are provided in what is popularly known as Bacteria Beds. A set of bacteria beds capable of dealing with the entire sewage and refuse of a dwelling or a group of dwellings accommodating one hundred persons can be constructed at a cost of \$1,000 to \$1,500 and occupies a space of 20 feet by 15 feet in any position where a fall of five feet can be obtained.

THE HOBBIE GARTER.

"The 'hobie garter' is the latest feminine invention."

"This precious contrivance," says the "Drapers' Record," "which nothing has gone further in the direction of exhibiting the slavishness of fashion, is nothing less than a stocking for the legs, just below the knees, made in the usual garter materials. It is a pair of garters joined together by a third, and its purpose is to 'ward' the wearer in walking so that the narrow skirt does not get unduly strained out of shape."

DIG WINNINGS AT MONTE CARLO.

Mr. W. Darnbrough is one of the luckiest men who have played at Monte Carlo for some time. He recently left Paris for London with £64,000 which he won during a month's stay.

The first day he played, the *Express* says,

he risked £1,200 and won heavily. He continued, and at one time had a credit balance of £93,000. From that moment his luck turned, and he won and lost from £12,000 to £16,000 a day. He finally decided that he had passed the maximum of good luck, and so let well alone.

LONGEVITY!

In reference to the Prussian lady, whose age

was given as 115, recently referred to, a case of

still greater longevity appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury* of 1852, which reads as follows:

"April 1st, at Brooklyn, New York, from decay of nature, aged 145, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick. The venerable deceased was a native of Scotland and had led to the altar no fewer than eight

members of the male sex, four in Scotland and

four in America. She was wonderfully active,

and her eyesight was so good that she nearly

back-stitched a shirt the day before her death.

Thirty children survive her."

DIAGNOSING INFLUENZA.

Influenza takes various forms, says a writer

in *Black and White*. Firstly, the irritable

one occurs to the preliminary stage and more

commonly in males; the patient glares at those

around him, denounces doctors as mentally de-

ficient, and throws delicate out of the window.

Secondly, the vertebrate, the patient's neck

being apparently of indiarubber, the knees

pliable, and the backbone liquid. Thirdly, the

desponding—often met with in the female. The

sufferer fails to find anyone who cares whether

she is ill or not, trusts that no relative will

trouble to cook her any food or provide her with

any comforts—she would prefer to starve—and

wishes she was dead.

COST OF LEGAL TRAINING.

Joseph H. Choate, the brilliant lawyer of

New York, deprecated at a recent dinner the

exorbitant fees charged by some lawyers.

"You have perhaps heard," said Mr.

Choate, "of the gentleman who remarked to his

counsel, when his case was settled—

"Well, your fee, sir, is exorbitant. I know

positively that you didn't give two hours to

my case from first to last.

"Ah, sir, said the lawyer, airily, "it is not

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) 10th December, 1910, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
A FINE COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.
Terms—As Usual.
Catalogues may be had on application to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Anteater.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [1370]

THE "INVER" STEAMSHIPS, LTD.
FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamer
"INVERCLYDE,"
Captain J. C. Alexander, will be despatched as above about the 29th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1910. [1369]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "REDHILL."

FROM SEATTLE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargoes are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Consignees are notified that before delivery of the Cargo can be obtained, an Average Bond must be signed by them at the Offices of the Undersigned.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All Claims for Damage or Shortage must be presented to the Undersigned within one month of the date of arrival of the Steamer, or they will not be entertained.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [8]

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN HONGKONG.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, situated at Kowloon, within a few minutes walk of the principal landing stages of the Second Steamer in the World, and adjacent to the True Road of the KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY, is for lease on very easy terms.

It is an exceptionally large and showy building, fully furnished and capable of extension, with a large piece of vacant land adjoining, suitable for Tennis Courts, etc.

The Establishment has been conducted as a First Class Hotel and should prove a profitable investment if management is taken over by a competent person devoting exclusive attention to the business.

Full particulars, apply to—

H. RUTTONEE & SON.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [1366]

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 2½ h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switches, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to local requirements.

Apply—MANAGER,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1367]

CAPITAL AND COMMERCE.

A well-known Business Paper in the Far East of inestimable value to the Business Man who finds it, condensed and scientifically selected from hundreds of special papers and reviews, as well as from the reports of correspondents, all the information he may require, as well as much appreciated leaders on financial, or commercial matters.

"Capital and Commerce" is sold in Hongkong at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and Messrs. SAYCE & CO., where subscriptions (\$15.00) can also be received.

For advertisements apply to: D. MAHER & CO., 47, Pottinger Street.

Messrs. MARTI & CO.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1910. [1343]

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!!!

JUST OPENED, a Large Assortment of NICE, BEAUTIFUL TOYS to suit every whim of a Child. Bring your little ones with you and they won't cry any more. An early inspection Solicited. Prices to suit every purse. Call quick not to be disappointed.

H. H. HOFFMAN & CO., 13 & 15, D'Aguilar St. Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910. [1311]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE for the PRESENT SEASON.

From the AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION of LONDON.

A selection of the best varieties of their famous and tested VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

ALSO GARDEN FERTILISERS, BOOKS ON GARDENING, &c., &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21ST,

AT 9.15 P.M.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

AT THE

Theatre Royal

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909
£19,675,357.

I. Authorised Capital £26,000,000
Subscribed Capital £27,500,000
Paid-up Capital £12,500,000
II. Fire Funds £4,483,136
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [788]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3½ " 3 " 2½ "

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [10]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHIMOSA."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargoes are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1910. [1348]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HONGKONG MARU."

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargoes are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargoes alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once to the Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godowns at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 10th inst., at 10 A.M., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and damaged Cargoes to be left on board and examination of same to be arranged.

R. MAISDA, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1910. [1368]

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT".

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargoes from London ex.s.s. "MELUS" and "BASQUE" from Havre and Rouen ex.s.s. "BASQUE" from Brest and Rouen ex.s.s. "V. de Dunkerque" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasurie and Valuables are being landed at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargoes will be forwarded on unless notice is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me or before the 13th December, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 12th December at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1910. [2]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be obtained from THE LABUAN COAL FIELDS CO., LTD., who are prepared to Supply FRESH COAL straight from the Mines.

Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch. Telegrams: "Labor Labuan."

BRADLEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [1278]

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(MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAZU, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMINAMADA Coal.

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For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI, Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

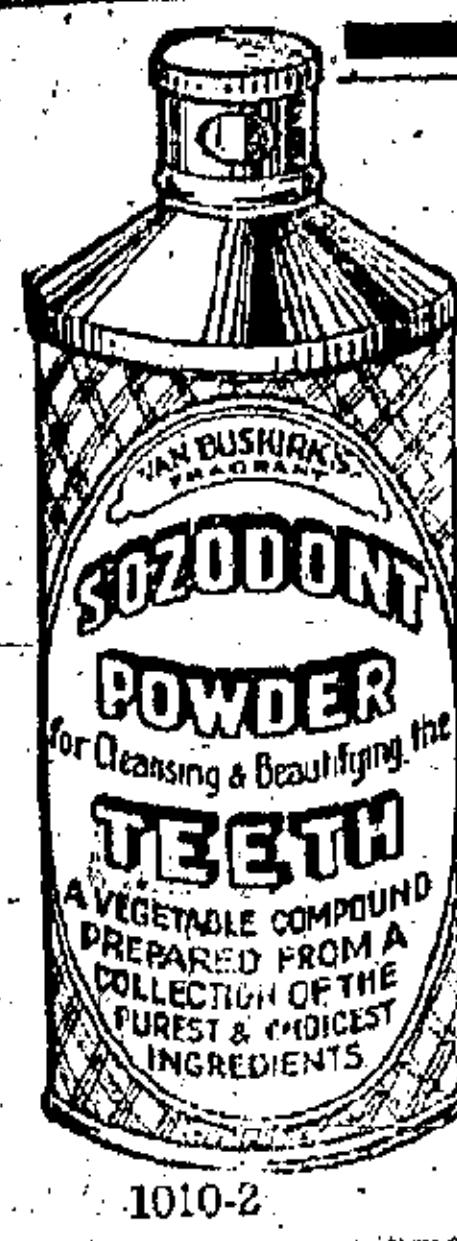
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [1574]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1910. WITH INDEX. Price 75.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1910.



Sozodont

Some people complain of the expense of a good dentifrice. SOZODONT is both good and economical. Only a little is wanted. It lasts. It keeps the teeth clean and frees them from the corrosion of tartar. And it is the nicest dentifrice one can use—fragrant, pleasant, and antiseptic.

Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste; each equally effective.

Try the powder first; it meets the requirements of most people.



AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FORESTRY, ROAD-MAKING AND THE FRIAR LANDS.

(BY THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In a former article (*The Times* of November 12) we saw with what energy the Americans are working to re-create the City of Manila. And what is being done for the capital is being done more effusively, but with no less enthusiasm, throughout the islands. Reference has been made to the warfare waged against smallpox and cholera and to the digging of artesian wells. But it is not in any one particular, but in all the administrative details which are the foundation of an efficient governmental system, that the United States in the Philippines have had the work to do from the ground up. The surveying and charting of the coasts under the Spanish régime seems to have been of the sketchiest and most incomplete. There are some 11,000 miles of coast in the islands, and approximately one-half of that has now been properly surveyed. The work is progressing at the rate of something over 1,000 miles a year, so that it will be completed in about five years from now. Individual surveys and the conditions of tenure of individual holdings of agricultural lands were (it is a subject which will have to be referred to again) hardly less inadequate in fact, was, with as little financial loss as might be to the United States (though it does not seem ever to have been anticipated that the Government would in fact be able to recompete *in toto* for its outlay, to secure to existing occupants full title to their several holdings, so as to encourage the growth of a class of peasant proprietors on the old estates.

necessary legislation was enacted providing for the surveying of the several tracts and the conclusion of the purchases. When the title to the lands was finally vested in the United States it was provided that they were to be resold, or leased, on a valuation which would reproduce as near as possible the cost of purchase, with interest at 4 per cent, plus all the expenses of surveying, conveyancing and so forth. It was further provided that the "actual settlers and occupants at the time" said lands are acquired by the Government shall have the preference over all others" in purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring holdings in the various tracts. The intention, in fact, was, with as little financial loss as might be to the United States (though it does not seem ever to have been anticipated that the Government would in fact be able to recompete *in toto* for its outlay, to secure to existing occupants full title to their several holdings, so as to encourage the growth of a class of peasant proprietors on the old estates.

to inspect the property, but without deciding to purchase. The next applicant came from Cuba. He also went away leaving the San Jose estate still in the market; but presently there arrived another gentleman from Cuba, with introductions from the last inquirer, who, after investigation, bought the property at the Government's price, about £70,000. This gentleman is Mr. Pool, whose name has become notorious in political discussions in Washington and throughout the Philippines. It seems that Mr. Pool has been associated with the other gentleman from Cuba in certain sugar properties in that island, in the conduct of which it is claimed that they are connected with the so-called Sugar Trust; and any connection with a trust, in the present condition of politics in the United States, is enough to arouse suspicion.

Under the laws of the Philippines no "corporation" can purchase more than 2,050 acres of the public land. By the sale of the San Jose estate to Mr. Pool it is claimed that the spirit of this provision has been violated, the trust having, in effect, been handed over to the Sugar Trust.

At the time of writing it is understood that a Congressional Committee will shortly come from Washington to conduct an investigation. It is the opinion of your Correspondent that, however pleasant a jaunt the Committee may have, it will find little to investigate. The lands are not "public lands"; Mr. Pool is not a "corporation" though a company to work part of the estate has since been formed and there is no reasonable doubt that the Chief of the Bureau acted in the best faith, "as in his judgment might seem best for the best interests of the Government." Those familiar with the estate consider that he was extremely fortunate to find, comparatively little trouble a purchaser willing to pay the Government's figure for the property; and it is evident that the difficulties which the new owners are meeting in procuring labour to develop the estate (difficulties which are a common topic of gossip throughout the Philippines) seem to lend colour to the belief.

This is, in brief, the story of what is known about the "Frier Land Scandal" after the fashion of American political phraseology, as the "Frier Land Scandal."

What is more serious is that the Filipino peasant, or *tao*, has generally no ambition to become a landholder. Under Spanish rule land had been cultivated, if cultivated at all, on the *hacienda* system, the owner standing in a paternal relation to his tenants, to whom the land was leased, not for monetary rental, but on shares in the crop. By helping the tenants over seasons of bad crops, or over domestic emergencies calling for unusual expenditures, the landlord generally contrived to have them in his debt, so that their condition is of practical serfdom. The system is not, of course, peculiar to the Philippines; but here, as elsewhere, its effect was to habituate the peasant to the circumstances of dependence on the majority, the desire to stand alone as individual landholders did not exist. There was too often a discouraging reluctance on the part of the "actual settlers or occupiers" to come forward and make application for titles to their holdings.

Now the less, by persistent effort on the part of the authorities, there have at this date been effected some 27,000 leases, and nearly 10,000 sales of small parcels of land, over 60 per cent. of the whole area being now disposed of at prices which uniformly comply with the requirement that the sale price shall be equivalent to the original purchase price plus the expenses incurred. If the purchasers, or lessees, are not granted subject to the recognized conditions of modern scientific fore-try, so that the cutting shall develop, rather than reduce, the future supply.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR GOOD ROADS.

More important, perhaps, than anything else is the work which is being done in road construction, the means of internal communication throughout the islands being for the most part deplorable. That this condition is in a fair way to be remedied is due largely to the energy and persistence of the present Governor-General of the Islands, the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes. The chief internal tax in the Philippines is the *cedula*, or poll-tax, which was originally fixed at one peso (about 2s.) a head. On the initiative of Mr. Forbes the first Philippine Assembly (the legislative Legislative Council, composed entirely of Filipino members) passed a law providing for the allotment of certain sums from the public Treasury, to be expended in internal improvements, to all provinces which voluntarily doubled the amount of the *cedula*, the increase to be devoted to road-work within the province. Demagogues had been claiming that even the simple peso was too heavy a burden for the mass of the natives, but this year all the 31 provinces affected voted the double tax, the aggregate increase in revenue thus realized being about £150,000 a year. From all sources there is now available for internal improvements a sum of approximately £450,000 annually.

The endeavour to induce the natives themselves to show an interest in what is being done for their benefit is often discouraging work, but the Governor-General himself is always ready to make a journey into the provinces to give the idea of his policies to the open air of a new road or bridge. The recent visit of the United States Secretary of War to the Islands, again, was turned to excellent account by it being made known that it would be impossible for him and his party to visit this or that locality unless the roads were put in first class condition. In more than one neighbourhood the inhabitants were thus induced to return out of mass and do valuable bits of road-making without any call on the public funds. Your Correspondent has in the last few weeks travelled in an automobile over excellent roads in localities where at any former time the passage of an automobile would have been an impossibility.

Wherever possible, new works are made of a permanent character, the Governor-General having laid down the maxim that "roads should always be made upon what will be the most economical construction calculated on a basis of at least 50 years of use." It is a novel doctrine to the Filipino, who has been accustomed to look seldom beyond to-morrow, living in a frail nipa hut and going barefoot over soft trails. It is questionable if anywhere in the British territories, with all our record as the roadmakers of the modern world, has more sudden and thorough transformation of the means of communication been effected than is now being wrought in the Philippines.

FRIAR LANDS.

Out of the handling of the land by the Insular Government has arisen what is at the moment next to the subject of independence itself, the public question in connection with the Philippines which looks largest at Washington or in the politics of the United States. This is what is commonly known as the "Frier Lands" question, which deserves explanation in some detail. The Frier Lands are certain large tracts which in Spanish days were owned in varying amounts by three religious orders, the Dominicans, the Augustinians and the Recollects, or Bare-foot Augustinians. These tracts comprised some 410,000 acres, more than half of which lie close to the city of Manila, and in their area is included some of the best agricultural and other agricultural land in the Philippines. The ownership of these large estates by the orders appears to have been an old grievance with the Filipinos themselves; and at the time of the Aguinaldo insurrection the Philippine Republic decided summarily to "nationalize" (or appropriate) them.

On the restoration of order, when the owner endeavoured to resume possession and to collect arrears of rent from tenants, the proceedings provoked so much disturbance that the United States Government decided to buy the properties itself, which it did for the good sum of about £1,400,000 sterling. The

necessary legislation was enacted providing for the surveying of the several tracts and the conclusion of the purchases. When the title to the lands was finally vested in the United States it was provided that they were to be resold, or leased, on a valuation which would reproduce as near as possible the cost of purchase, with interest at 4 per cent, plus all the expenses of surveying, conveyancing and so forth. It was further provided that the "actual settlers and occupants at the time" said lands are acquired by the Government shall have the preference over all others" in purchasing, leasing, or otherwise acquiring holdings in the various tracts. The intention, in fact, was, with as little financial loss as might be to the United States (though it does not seem ever to have been anticipated that the Government would in fact be able to recompete *in toto* for its outlay, to secure to existing occupants full title to their several holdings, so as to encourage the growth of a class of peasant proprietors on the old estates.

to inspect the property, but without deciding to purchase. The next applicant came from Cuba. He also went away leaving the San Jose estate still in the market; but presently there arrived another gentleman from Cuba, with introductions from the last inquirer, who, after investigation, bought the property at the Government's price, about £70,000. This gentleman is Mr. Pool, whose name has become notorious in political discussions in Washington and throughout the Philippines. It seems that Mr. Pool has been associated with the other gentleman from Cuba in certain sugar properties in that island, in the conduct of which it is claimed that they are connected with the so-called Sugar Trust; and any connection with a trust, in the present condition of politics in the United States, is enough to arouse suspicion.

Under the laws of the Philippines no "corporation" can purchase more than 2,050 acres of the public land. By the sale of the San Jose estate to Mr. Pool it is claimed that the spirit of this provision has been violated, the trust having, in effect, been handed over to the Sugar Trust.

At the time of writing it is understood that a Congressional Committee will shortly come from Washington to conduct an investigation. It is the opinion of your Correspondent that, however pleasant a jaunt the Committee may have, it will find little to investigate. The lands are not "public lands"; Mr. Pool is not a "corporation" though a company to work part of the estate has since been formed and there is no reasonable doubt that the Chief of the Bureau acted in the best interest of the Government.

What is more serious is that the Filipino peasant, or *tao*, has generally no ambition to become a landholder. Under Spanish rule land had been cultivated, if cultivated at all, on the *hacienda* system, the owner standing in a paternal relation to his tenants, to whom the land was leased, not for monetary rental, but on shares in the crop. By helping the tenants over seasons of bad crops, or over domestic emergencies calling for unusual expenditures, the landlord generally contrived to have them in his debt, so that their condition is of practical serfdom. The system is not, of course, peculiar to the Philippines; but here, as elsewhere, its effect was to habituate the peasant to the circumstances of dependence on the majority, the desire to stand alone as individual landholders did not exist. There was too often a discouraging reluctance on the part of the "actual settlers or occupiers" to come forward and make application for titles to their holdings.

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This is, in brief, the story of what is known about the "Frier Land Scandal" after the fashion of American political phraseology, as the "Frier Land Scandal."

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your health is very far from satisfactory. The slightest knowledge of pathological science is sufficient to inform us how precarious is the condition of the person who is "only middling." The power of disease-resistance is practically nil, and an ordinary atmospheric change or dietary irregularity may lay you up for weeks.

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care therefore that you possess nothing less than vigorous, robust health. Just as nothing succeeds like Success so there is no better guarantee of sustained health than never to let yourself run down. Consequently if you are not feeling up to the mark get yourself into tip-top condition at once by taking a few doses of

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TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS IN WARSHIPS.

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—London "Morning Post."

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Fraser & Co.'s
Prices, Oct. 26Dividends
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Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are—

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Singapore
Fraser & Co.'s
Prices, Oct. 24Dividends
Paid
Malayan Companies.

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

December 1st, 1910.

The prices are given in Dolar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

BEEF: Lard Pa Yek—Beef, sirloin and prime cut lb. 20

Beef Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef 22

Beef Shin Ngau Yok—Roast Beef 22

Beef Tong Yok—Beef for soup 20

Beef Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak 22

Beef Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages 26

Beef Ngau Na—Bullock's Brains set 9

Beef Ngau Le—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb. 30

Beef Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh, each 50

Beef Ham Ngau Lo—, Sparerib 30

Beef Ngau Tan—Bullock's Head 35

Beef Ngau Sam—Heart, lb. 12

Beef Ngau Kua—Beef Hump, salt 18

Beef Ngau Kok—Bullock's Foot, each 8

Beef Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney 8

Beef Ngau Mo—Bullock's Tail 18

Beef Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver, lb. 12

Beef Ngau Te—Bullock's Tripes, undressed 6

Beef Ngau Tsai T'an Kok—Calves head and feet, set 100

Beef Yong Pai Kwat—Nylon Chop lb. 22

Beef Yong Po—Leg of Mutton 24

Beef Yong Shan—Antelope Shoulder 20

Beef Yong Tai—Sheep's Kidneys, each 6

Beef Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart, each 9

Beef Yong Kon—Sheep's Liver, lb. 24

Beef Yong Po—Pig's Foot, each 12

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Brain, per set 24

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Eye, each 23

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Head, each 15

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Kidneys, pair 9

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Heart 13

Beef Ch'ng Po—Pig's Liver 30

Beef Ch'ng Po—Smoking Pigs (to order) 22

Beef Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet 20

Beef Shang Yung Yau—Mutton Suet 22

Beef Ngau Tsai—Veal 20

Beef Ngau Lap Ch'eng—Beef Sausages 20

Beef Ngau Lap Ch'eng—Veal 20

POULTRY.

Birds—Kai Tsui—Chicken 28

Birds—Shai Capo—Capons 30

Birds—Pao Kau—Doves, each 8

Birds—Sang Sheng Shou—Apes, Wild Duck pair 12

Birds—Au—Ducks 22

Birds—Kai Iau—Hen's Eggs, doz. 24

Birds—Kai—Bowl, Canton 12

Birds—Hoi Nam Kai—Pouls, Hainan 28

Birds—Ngia—Doves 24

Birds—Hing Hoi Yeng Ngao—Geese, pair 12

Birds—Shanghai Ya Chi Chuk—

Birds—Ah-shoo—Plants 3

Birds—Luk Yu—Pucolo, Amoy, each 15

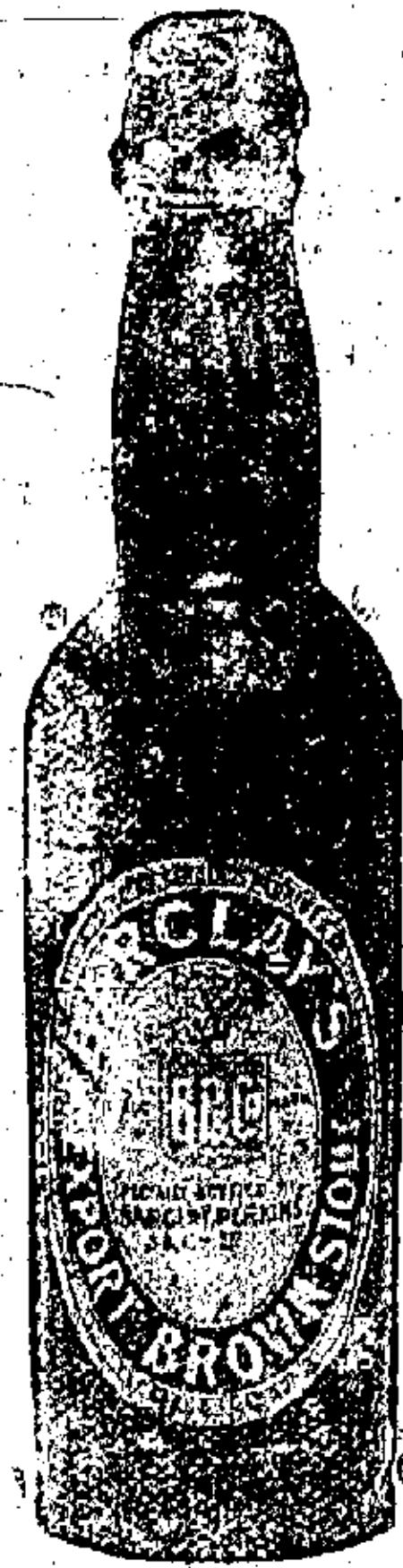
Birds—San Hop Iu—Walnuts, Fresh, lb. 14

Birds—Hup To—Walnuts, Green 10

Birds—Shanghai Kai Kwat—

BIRDS, ETC.

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PERKINS'
FAMOUS
LONDON STOUT.**



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1535 Sole Agents.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. Co. str. *Himalaya* left
Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., at 5.30
a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is
due here to-day at about 6 a.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Korea* is due to arrive
at Hongkong to-day between 4 and 6 p.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Siberia* sailed from
San Francisco on the 29th ultimo for Hong-
kong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki
and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong
on the 30th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Australia, left
Manila on the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., for this
port.

The E. & A. str. *Aldenham* left Sydney on
the 3rd inst. for this port, via Queensland Ports
and Manila.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apear str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 5th inst., and may be expected
here on or about the 11th instant.

The Indo-China str. *Kuthang* left Calcutta
for the Straits and Hongkong on the 26th ult.,
and is due here on or about the 14th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Laisong* left Calcutta for
the Straits and Hongkong on the 1st inst., and
is due here about the 17th instant.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Goeben*, carrying the German
Mails with date from Berlin of the 16th ult.,
left Colombo on the 4th inst. a.m., and may be
expected here on or about the 15th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of China* left
Vancouver on the 1st inst. p.m. for Hongkong
via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Iceber* left Singapore for the port
on the 30th ultimo afternoon, and may be ex-
pected here to-day.

The "Bon" Line str. *Benzid* from Antwerp,
Middlesex and London left Singapore on the
2nd instant for this port.

The "Shire" Line str. *Pembrokeshire* from
London, left Singapore for Hongkong on the
4th instant afternoon, and may be expected to
arrive here on the 11th inst.

The North German Lloyd str. *Borneo* left
Sandakan on the 6th instant p.m., and may be
expected here on or about the 11th inst. p.m.

The Danish str. *Stam* left Sabang on the 1st
inst., and may be expected here on or about 13th
instant.

The American-Asiatic S.E. Co. str. *Indra-
deo* left Singapore on the 7th inst., and is due
here on or about the 13th instant, p.m.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* from Tacoma,
arrived at Yokohama on the 1st instant, and
is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th
instant, via Manila.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru* sails from
San Francisco on the 22nd ultimo, for Hong-
kong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki
and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port
on the 20th instant.

The str. *Glenloch* left London on the 5th
inst., and is due here on or about the 20th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Mexico Maru* left Tacoma
for this port on the 26th ultimo, and is ex-
pected to arrive here on or about the 29th
instant, via Japan and Shanghai.

The American & M.-noria Liner str. *Kioto*
left New York on the 10th ult., and is due here
on or about the 1st January.

The T.K.K. str. *Kioto Maru* left Callao for
this port via Mexican ports, Honolulu, and
Japan ports, on the 30th ultimo.

PRINTING

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bad printing and material is generally nil.

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WOMEN'S SENSE OF HUMOUR
AN INTERVIEW WITH MADAME YVETTE
GUILHOT.

"It is, I believe, convention more than anything else that kills a sense of humour in women," said Madame Guilhout. "Women are infinitely more conventional than men, and their sense of humour for that reason is infinitely less."

"I am speaking now of women of the middle and upper classes; of the middle class more especially, whose regard for convention dominates all their thoughts and actions, except perhaps when they are at play."

"A girl who is taught from her earliest years

to do or say or not to do or say certain things in a certain way, and at certain times becomes so extremely artificial a being (though she may be quite unconscious of the fact) that a sense of humour, real humour, could not live in her for an hour, and most of all perhaps does the restraint which is exerted placed on the free interchange of thought between men and women kill a woman's sense of humour."

"With men it is wholly different. Men among themselves are not conventional; they talk about anything they please. Women among themselves are often even more stupidly conventional than they are with men. For this reason, then, it is, I believe, that you only find women with a real sense of humour among the poorer classes, among whom no conventions exist."

"At any rate, such is certainly the case in France, and I dare say it is much the same all over the world."

"The wife of a working-class girl or woman may be, and usually is, coarsely expressed, her husband, lacking, no doubt, in refinement; but that does not alter the essential fact that she possesses a sense of humour that is active, healthy, and vivid, and it is this sense of humour that makes their existence tolerable, just as a sense of humour in the middle-class woman would most probably make her life entirely unbearable. I can conceive nothing more likely to bring unhappiness into the homes of many well-to-do men than that their wives should become possessed with a sense of humour. It would engender a revolt against so many things which, at the moment, it would be untrue to revolt. To perceive the absurdities of one's life, its incongruities, its ridiculous conventions, its foolish limitations, is not to make it better or brighter or happier."

"On the whole, it is wisely ordained that, as things are, man should have a monopoly of a sense of humour, accompanied as it usually is with a sense of the general-fitness of things, which prevents it working any harm; a man may see, and I dare say often does see, how very absurd his whole life is, but the knowledge does not affect him much; it does not make him unhappy or discontented, but it very often has this effect in a woman."

"I know a woman once whose sense of humour had, as it sometimes does, survived a most conventional upbringing, with the result that the conventions which she had been so carefully taught to observe presented themselves to her, as she grew into womanhood, not as things sacred, but rather as things which were excessively absurd. She married."

"I need not go into details; one instance will suffice to illustrate how fatal to her happiness was her sense of humour."

"Her husband was in the habit of kissing her every evening on his return from business. There was nothing humorous in this very natural act of affection, but he was a man of exceedingly regular habits—order and punctuality were words he probably thought of in capitals—and his kiss came always at the same moment and was given on the same place, just between his wife's eyes. He never deviated a hair's breadth from the spot. One evening she turned up lips to him, but gently indicated her husband with his hand and kissed her where he had kissed her regularly for nigh five years, and then she laughed."

"He could not understand why she laughed, not even when she explained the reason; from that time onward she gave her sense of humour full play, and trouble followed; but, as I said, I need not go into details. In a woman in her position a sense of humour was certain to destroy her happiness."

"A woman with a sense of humour is bound to be a revolutionary, for it makes her incapable of accepting things as they are and renders her daily at war with convention. When women are free they may allow their sense of humour to grow and thrive, but until then it is better to kill it, as it is killed in most women in their early youth."—*Westminster Gazette*.

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THE PANAMA CANAL

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

A special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing from Panama on the 7th ult. said:—

By the courtesy of Colonel Goethals, I have inspected the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two-thirds of the excavation work, half the Gatun dam, 40 per cent. of the work in the Atlantic, and 20 per cent. of the Pacific locks have been completed. Colonel Goethals says that the work will be practically finished early in 1914, but he expects that the locks and machinery will be tested, and will be in operation, and that the Canal will be officially opened by January 1, 1915. Everything is moving at the Isthmus with precision, method, and efficiency. Officials and workmen alike are imbued with a single idea—that of staying at Panama until the work is finished. This is largely due to the fact that every one feels that health and sanitary conditions are being carefully guarded by the Government.

I had a conversation with President Arosemena today. He authorized me to convey to *The Times* his gratification that Mr. Taft had officially and emphatically denied the story that the United States had entertained the idea of annexing the Republic of Panama as a "malignant neutrality of the Yellow Press." President Arosemena fully concurs in this opinion. He added:

"The statement that the Republic is bankrupt is equally false. We do not owe a cent. We are on sight. We have \$6,000,000 (£1,200,000) deposited in New York banks, drawing 4 per cent., and \$1,000,000 in cash deposited in banks at Panama, of which the sum of \$300,000 is to secure the silver currency. We have no paper money. The Government is honestly and economically conducted and does not spend a dollar without careful consideration."

The President is giving Mr. Taft a banquet on the 16th inst., and elaborate arrangements are being made by the inhabitants of Panama to give him a cordial welcome to the Isthmus.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Sentiment in Panama favours a very full programme of fortification for the Canal. I am told that the plans of the fortifications have been practically agreed upon, and that the work will be begun at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Taft, after inspecting the proposed scheme under the guidance of Colonel Goethals and other officers, all of whom are strongly in favour of the fortifications, will write his recommendations to Congress while he is here.

**NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED IN
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Marine Boilers Complete.
Vertical Steam Engine, Rope Drive.
"Plenty" Engine and Dynamo.
Vertical Feed Donkey.
Portable Stone Breaker and Auto Screening
and Loading Machine.
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Double Acting Pump, single Cylinder.
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Single Centrifugal Pump with Pulleys and
Shafting.
Double Centrifugal Pump with Pulleys and
Shafting.
Centrifugal Pump with Pulleys.

Enquiries and offers should be addressed to the undersigned, who will be pleased to supply further particulars if necessary.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1910.

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PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	TONS	SATURDAY	SAILING DATES
• TENYO MARU	21,000	10th Dec.	at 1 P.M.
• KOREA	18,000	17th Dec.	at 1 P.M.
• NIPON MARU	11,000	31st Dec.	at 1 P.M.
• SIBERIA	18,000	7th Jan.	at 1 P.M.
• MANCHURIA	27,000	14th Jan.	at 1 P.M.
• CHIYO MARU	21,000	21st Jan.	at 1 P.M.
• MONGOLIA	27,000	28th Jan.	at 1 P.M.
• TWIN SCREWS.	Triple Screw Steamer.	Via Manila.	

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE T.K.K. S.S. "TENYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 10th December, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points: Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....SATURDAY, 14th Jan. at 1 P.M.

ASIA.....9,500 Tons.....SATURDAY, 4th Feb., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 14th January, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA and CHINA, FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ATSUTA MARU, Japanese str., 5,284, Wm. Thompson, 8th Dec.—Singapore 2nd Dec. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 893, Y. Yamamoto, 8th Dec.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow. 5th Dec.—General—Osaka Shosu Kaisha.
HANVAN, British str., 1,201, G. J. Sprink, 8th Dec.—Wakamatsu 2nd December, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
KUNCHOW, British str., 1,496, Martin, 8th Dec.—Samargan via ports 26th Nov., General—Nem Est.
MACHAN, British str., 4,206, G. W. Long, 8th Dec.—England via Singapore 2nd Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.
RADHILL, British str., 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 8th Dec.—Moi 2nd December, General—Dowell & Co.
ST. ALBANS, British str., 4,118, F. W. Head, 8th Dec.—Kobe 3rd Dec., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
WESTHALLA, German str., 1,916, F. Buch, 8th Dec.—Shanghai 5th December, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

ATSUTA MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
EASON, British str., for Swatow.
Hutching, British str., for Swatow.
Hengyang, British str., for Canton.
Tingzeng, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

8th December.
BEIJUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
EEROLL, British str., for Manila.
LINAN, British str., for Canton.
WOSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Kunchow reports: Fine weather first part, strong monsoon in China sea.

The British str. St. Albans reports: Strong N.E. monsoon in Formosa Channel; amounting to moderate gale, dull rainy weather, sun not seen during entire passage.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Allans, from Japan, &c., Mr and Mrs. Lawson, Miss Mervilla, Miss Polly Marivale, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Broughton, Mrs and Miss Harrison, Mrs and Miss Whiting, and Mrs. Stow.

Per Atsuta Maru, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. W. O. Lambert, Misses Lamberton, Miss M. Bock, Mrs. M. Hancock and child, Mrs. A. H. Mitroy, Mrs. T. Peter, Mrs. E. C. Wilkes, Mrs. A. Rodger and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Miss Dilien, Mr. and Mrs. Monochet, Mrs. Mursh and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loureiro and 2 children, Mr. P. T. Chivers, Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham, Mr. W. C. Cudman, Mr. R. Wilson and Mr. G. Crawshaw, for Kobo, Col. S. Hayakawa, Mr. J. Noda, Mr. K. Inomata, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. B. Takahashi, Mr. T. Wada, Mr. R. W. Finley, Mr. T. Kawai, Mr. Hoshino, Mr. G. M. Vyas, Mr. Y. Fukushima, Mr. K. Uko, Mr. T. Nishitake, Mr. M. Yamoto and child, for Yokohama, Mr. W. Suzuki, Mr. M. Otowa, Mr. T. Ishikawa, Mrs. F. M. Tegner and 4 children, Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Justis and 2 children, Mr. Yanaseki, Mr. Shiraishiwa, Mr. S. Takano, Mr. I. Sengoku, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. J. Itakura, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. B. Arakawa and Mr. A. S. Caryl.

DEPARTED.

Per Zafiro, for Manila, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray, Mr. R. S. Schley, Mrs. A. F. Hill, Rev. G. Naval, Rev. F. Rodriguez, Mr. J. Nurenburg, Mrs. B. Meyer, Lt. and Mrs. Rucker, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Week, Mr. Max. K. Engel, Mrs. Birdsell, Mr. Wartmann, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mattingland, Mr. F. J. Miller, Mrs. and Miss J. Dymond, Mrs. Tunkhorne, Miss Andrews, Mr. A. T. Thayer, Mr. MacIntyre, Mrs. J. H. Tibbitts, Mrs. L. B. Miller, Mrs. M. T. Machin, Mr. H. O. Beatty, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. E. T. Tandy, Misses M. and N. Karmen, Mr. Lefranc, Mr. J. G. B. Hadley, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Smally, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smally, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Fisher, Mrs. Karelko Monito and Mr. Metrezz Kureko.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per I.G.M. str. Buelow, due here 29th Dec.—Mr. R. E. Boiloff and family, Consul H. R. Wahler, Mr. Warke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. East, Dr. H. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramirez, Mr. H. George, Mr. A. Syring, Mr. C. Pooker, Rev. and Mrs. B. Ellison, Mr. P. Waller, Misses M. Stephens, Mr. J. Schenberger, Mr. Niederberger and Mr. C. Vogelgesang, and Mr. E. Werner.

Per I.G.M. str. Bergfinger, due here 11th Jan.—Mr. J. Mollemann, Mrs. Wm. C. Buchanan, Mrs. S. B. Lene, Mr. C. J. May and child, Hongkong and Mrs. F. Senior, Capt. Zaedler, Rev. Euler, Rev. Oppermann, Mr. F. Hammerstein and Mr. W. B. Hindle.

Per I.G.M. str. Prinz Etel Friedrich, due here 25th Jan.—Mr. J. Jelsen and Mr. B. Borchdorff.

Per I.G.M. str. Yorck, due here 8th Feb.—Mr. F. G. Schield, and party, Dr. and Mrs. K. Glaser, and Dr. W. Hogeneg.

Per I.G.M. str. Prinzess Alice, due here 22nd Feb.—Mrs. M. and Mrs. Palmer, Dr. H. v. Niederhausern, Miss Forbes and Mr. R. Liezowski.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the station.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & CO.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FROM FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	To-morrow at Noon.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	BEECHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 14th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 28th inst.
COPENHAGEN	PEKING	Swed. str.	—	—	OLOF WILZ & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIK POETS	SIAM	Swed. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO., LTD.	About middle of Jun.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	BULGARIA	Ger. str.	—	Jagar	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Christenbrat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th Jan.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	—	Buch	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	ABABA	Ger. str.	—	Ernst	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	—	Mass	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd Jan.
MARSEILLES & COPENHAGEN	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	Bruno	OLOF WILZ & CO., LTD.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	—	—	MESSEURIES MARITIMES	On 20th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SITHONA	Ger. str.	—	Brichmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. P.M.
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagiino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan. at D'light
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	KINSHI	Ger. str.	—	O. Palanke	MELCHERS & CO., LTD.	On 14th inst. at Noon
NEW YORK	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	—	J. C. Alexander	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 29th inst.
NEW YORK	SKIN	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 15th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 17th inst. at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th Jan. at Noon.
PANAMA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at Noon
ISAKA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Jan. at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st Jan. at Noon.
HALLAMSHIRE	—	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Elliott	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst.
HALLAMSHIRE	—	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 21st inst.
HONGKONG MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	HEBOULES	Not str.	—	Geo. Bjerk	PORTLAND & ASIA'S S. CO.	On 17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TEYNO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
PORTRAL via MANILA & JAPAN	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	—	Am. str.	—	W. Davison	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 17th inst. at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	—	Am. str.	—	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	—	Am. str.	—	H. Kaegener	MELCHERS & CO., LTD.	On 31st inst. at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	COLENZ	Ger. str.	—	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th Jan. at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIKHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day at 5 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	Ger. str.	—	Bouman	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	Ger. str.	—	L. E. Spiroer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at Noon
JAPAN	—	Ger. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TIJMAH	Dut. str.	—	Fred. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI via FOOCHOW	HIMALAYA	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	MELCHERS & CO.	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. Balfe	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	ESANG	Brit. str.	—	v. Dohren	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst.
CEYLON MARU	KUTTANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Peters	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst. P.M.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAH, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GOBEN	Brit. str.	—	Lancolin	OLOF WILZ & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHAM	Dan. str.	—	F. J. For	—	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINN	On 11th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TOULANE	Fren. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	To 13th inst. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NIPON	Swed. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.	On 13th inst. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	—	S. J. Prane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst. at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	W. H. Osterbridge	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TJKIEN	Dut. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst. at 4 P.M.
DAIJIN MARU	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	E. Rice	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst. at Noon
HAIKING	—	Brit. str.	2 h.	H. A. Hards	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.
HAIKONG	—	Brit. str.	—	F. Sembl	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—	Y. Nomura	MELCHERS & CO.	On 17th inst. at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. B. Lake	CARLOWITZ & CO., LTD.	On 15th inst. at Noon
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	Zwart	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On

